Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

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Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

JULIA GRAY,
Or the Orphan.

The world is too much with us; late and soon,
Getting and spending we lay waste our powers:
Little we see in nature that is ours;
We have given our hearts away, a sordid boon!
WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.

Never were two much less like each other, than were two very friendly neighbours, Solomon Rayfield, and Patrick O'Doyle. In temper and in creed, these two were opposites; Solomon a Calvinistic Baptist, Patrick a Catholic; and both deemed their respective churches the very standard of faith. Solomon was most prolific of tongue, and abundant in quotation from his name-sake. Patrick, who is to figure in our veracious history, was wonderfully skilful in the art of language and belief, came young, from "*The sweetist Isle of the Ocean*," and "*the auncient*" could not be proven, I would never dare state a fact so incredible, Patrick O'Doyle was a man contentious of speech.

With adjoining fences, extended the two very next and well cultivated farms of Rayfield and O'Doyle, and they rather a bold sweep from the banks of Chartier creek, a fine, clear, but noisy stream. Mr. Rayfield, with his notable wife Ruth, or Ruthy, as he called her, and their little son and daughter, were the contented inmates of one cottage, while Patrick O'Doyle usually muttered often between his teeth, "Never be denied a good bit of potatoe," was to wife and children, a very comfortable cabin.

Facing the Rayfield and O'Doyle farms, rose another far more extensive than both put together. Rising also, by a fine sweep from the banks of Chartier, and spread like a lasting, interminable wall so deep and so wide, stood the farm of James Gray, in full view from the front doors and windows of Rayfield and O'Doyle. Gray, and Jane, his wife, had brought with them to Chartier, one most engaging child, a girl, Julia, by name, the daughter of a father and wife; and they brought also, a much larger amount of money, than is usually possessed by persons of similar grants, and a prodigiously swelled sum of aristocratic consequence. The money procured the farm, and the farm made Gray, from a mere man, who, to use a common proverb, "*Peeled an egg*," to every eye but that of Solomon Rayfield, sners ensured respect and hatred from their less wealthy neighbours.

For good, sound, plain, and discerning common sense, and for sterling integrity, few stood equal, and none higher, in his country, than did Solomon Rayfield; when to this feature of Justice which were forced upon him, had to share pretty nearly every case of arbitration over the whole vicinity. Being of the same church and congregation, Solomon Rayfield and James Gray were brought into the same house of worship, and their public duties as magistrates, and other *ad referata*, brought into the same assemblies. This fact, in other days of the week; yet between these men, friendship did not, nor could not exist. James Gray and Solomon Rayfield, the most wealthy couple in the two counties, were probably the most unsocial in their habits, either, and why! Because, gentle reader, they were exactly alike in temper; and had long ago ceased to agree in any but the most trifling matters, as to *hate* each other, and *love money*.

Divines of all creeds, and philosophers of all schools, in turn, on one subject, formed a common conclusion; and that conclusion is, that riches and happiness have never dwelt together long. Now, though I am neither a divine nor a philosopher, but simply a reporter on earth of the things over it; to that I must, I have ventured another conclusion; that is, that wealth is not the greatest, but one of the greatest of curses. While passing along the vale of life, over which sunshine and storm alternately prevail, I have found kindness of heart and true contentment, miserable from happiness, and have found that same element, as unexpectedly existing, in the midst of the rubbish in which that precious metal is found.

Of the gold in the human bosom, Solomon Rayfield had his full share, and his neighbour James Gray, and Mrs. Gray, but not enough to reward its extraction. Though members of the same church, between two such men friendship could not subsist, even though every good worship was performed on one side, from a sense of duty, and on the other, by a sense of interest.

The Rev. John Dancey, the minister of both the Rayfield and Gray families, was the pastor of a congregation of seven remarkable for the honesty of their hearts, and the sincerity of their devotion, than for the polish of their manners. He had long been the only minister and his flock meet in harmony weekly. The only complaint against him was, that he was not the pastor of these pioneers of the wilds of Chartier, was, that he was rather lavish of "*Good Tidings*," and treated too little of their necessities. This was, however, a mere speck on the sun of love and respect, and glad the good people were to meet each other and the minister, once every week. Into this temple, not seldom, sat down also, Patrick O'Doyle, though usually set down playfully to his friend Rayfield, "A bee can find honey from the thorn flower."

Of all these flowers, ever blooming on Chartier, none other ever bloomed more lovely than Julia Gray, and her father, James Gray, was not in any respect "*A beauty in promise*," but every one who saw the little budding sprightly brunette, exclaimed, "*Perfect, full, and ripe!*" and unrously exclaimed," *How Lovely!*"

Mary Layton, Mrs. Gray, the first wife of James Gray, and the mother of Julia, deserved a better fate than to be united to such a man, even in the bud of youth, and to expire in a few weeks the birth of her child; falling a victim to that worst of cruelty to a fond wife—neglect. Jane Gray came to Chartier a bride of the first, became his second wife, and effectually revenged the memory of Mary Layton, who neglected his first wife, his second, did not neglect James Gray; and succeeded by the real terror which she inspired, and her great ability, was to institute a brain, harrassed thus by actual, and to its apprehension, impending misery.

James and Mary Gray, in the midst of the many Rose-destroyers, and Tourn-scarlers, which it has been given to the poet to see, between the months of the Sabine and Pansamalo quake, and only two of the many who took ten times more than they could honestly earn, but would have been necessary to have made them the delight of the country and their own family. No man or woman was ever yet disappointed in the aim of making themselves hated, and this couple succeeded just as proposed to their respective talents. James, to be passably, and Jane, to be passably more than passably, for she who never dealt in epithets of censure, only sighed when his nearest neighbours were named; but Patrick O'Doyle, though usually set down playfully to his friend Rayfield, "A bee can find honey from the thorn flower."

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It will be only strange to those who have not reflected on the fearful consequences of wealth, if I am now ready to assert. All those feelings of disgust against the worldly Grays, very seldom agreed with the worldly Jane. In the ordinary extraordinary walks of life, all outward things were on the face of Rayfield, and his wife, and farms; and even the sarcastic O'Doyle, whom like many other punsers, a little of every trade, was very often called in to settle a dispute, and there, did the job, got his wages, and returned to his cabin just as he did for Solomon Rayfield, and fifty others. Stop! my young readers, and before you call this hypocrisy, wait until forty years more have passed away, and then and then only, but you will then call it prudence. I can tell you, from friends, that were not the affairs of the world thus conducted, the earth would be, as far as man is concerned, one great scene of discord.

To a close observer there appeared nothing of hard hearted atrocity in the character of James Gray, but he loved money, and pursued money for itself, and neglected every thing else; and amongst the rest, his own child. With a view to great profit, which was indeed in the end realized, this man was induced, much to the astonishment of even the man who had been the engagement, to become security to a considerable amount. His intellects never of high order were his property was concerned, James Gray, in a few days, was in a state of mind bordering alarmed; the sweets of sound and refreshing sleep fled his pillow, and each day and night fear increased. Solomon Rayfield and James Gray spent one more name to the list of men whose minds sink to actual insanity, from the apprehension of what, in a majority of cases, never happens. At the age of forty, in ruins, was seen sitting in bitter fatherly, bewailing his loss, a man who had at that time, perhaps no compeer in wealth in all western Pennsylvania. His family, and the world generally with its concerns, faded from his view, one desolating fancy remaining to render his life a terrible dream. The step-mother and protector of little Julia, we have already sketched and need not add, that tearful indeed was the path of the orphan. Mattering this fearful and writhing under supposed wrong, the mind of James Gray took a turn in its weaknesses. From childish apathy or listless indolence, frenzy succeeded. His range was now the tangled woods, where, in the curse of lost and fearful, he added not to dreadful for human ear, the very wild animals of the forest, and the casual being of this one species who met him in his walks, shke fled his presence.

Nature could not long support such a condition of existence, and the unearthly malédictions of James Gray, became silent. "Where is he?" demanded Solomon Rayfield, of another search could answer. To do justice to his unworthy wife, in the case of her husband, she

Saturday Evening Post.

Saturday, August 2.

Lehigh Coal Trade.—Dispatched from Mauch Chunk, for the week ending the 25th inst.

108 boats, carrying		3,587 tons.
1318 do. per last report		49,730
1436 do. Total		53,317

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.—During the week ending the 25th inst. 46 vessels passed by the Canal from the Chesapeake, and 64 from the Delaware. Total 138.

IMPROVED CARBINE.

The Army and Navy Chronicle for the present month, gives the following description of the improved Carbine, lately introduced as the arms of the cavalry of the United States. It will doubtless prove an effective instrument of warfare. "The Carbine is of a peculiar description; it is on the principle of Hall's rifles, loads itself on the breech, and the part containing the charge is so constructed as to separate from the barrel by means of a spring. This part may be called the chamber and is about six inches long; when loaded, it is easily returned to its position, and then if the percussion cap is put on the touch-hole, and the piece is ready for firing, it requires no ramrod, yet it is furnished with one, which answers the purpose of wiper, and when drawn out, makes a bayonet equal in length to the barrel of the piece, and is a very formidable weapon. The whole piece weighs seven pounds and a half, and carries balls twenty-four to the pound."

Bicknell's Reporter of Tuesday, contains some observations on the times, from which the following paragraph is extracted:

It is perhaps proper for us to say a word here in relation to the operation of the Gold Bill, concerning which we have so largely occupied our columns of late. It is our impression that said bill will have very little effect upon the prosperity of the country. It will lead to the importation of large quantities of Gold into this country, and will in a great measure take the place of the silver currency. But it must be apparent to all, that instead of circulating freely and among the poor as predicted by some of our contemporaries, it will for the most part take the place of silver in the vaults of the various banking institutions of the country, for it is the *interest* of those institutions to keep gold *out of general circulation* in order that Bank paper may supply its place. We very much doubt therefore, if, after a few months, gold will be found any plentier than before—all that is brought into the country will pass into the vaults of the various Banks, where it is true it may be *demanded* in payment of notes of the several institutions, just as specie is demanded now.

Patent Ferry.—The Kittanning Gazette says—"Mr. Cunningham, opposite this borough, has got his ferry boat to work upon a new plan. About 400 yards above the landing at his house, a strong wire is attached to a tree that stands close to the bank of the river; the other end of the wire is attached to the boat by means of stay ropes, with which it can be brought to any desired angle with the current. By bringing the end of the boat that is intended to go foremost a little up to the stream, it immediately sets off like a thing of life, impelled solely by the oblique action of the water upon the side of the boat. In this manner the trip is performed, from that shore to this in about five minutes and from this to that in about three minutes. It is a very ingenious contrivance, and was constructed by the patentee."

Sailor's Combination.—We learn from the Journal of Commerce, that the packet ships John Jay for Liverpool, and Henri IV. for Havre, sailed from New York on Friday, having been detained one day, in consequence of a combination among the sailors of that port, to exact higher wages. The price demanded was $15 per month. The captains of the John Jay and Henry IV., not holding themselves bound by any illegal restrictions, engaged their men, through notaries, at $13. A suspicion or knowledge of this fact, drew together, on the afternoon of the 23d, a company of 40 or 50 combinationists, who went on board the ships and demanded to see the articles of agreement. This the captains refused, but frankly stated that they had authorised their notaries to ship seamen at $13. The combinationists then proceeded to the shipping offices of Messrs. Hallet & Guion, in Burling slip, where the number had increased to 150 or 200, and demanded a sight of the names of the seamen who had shipped in the John Jay. The notaries refused to show the list, but informed them that the seamen had shipped at the rates authorised to be given by the captain. All the sailors who made this application were known to these notaries, to whom they used no personal insult but threatened if the seamen went on board the ship that they would throw them overboard. In the meantime, several police officers arrived at the spot, and arrested six of the ringleaders, who were committed to prison. The remainder then dispersed.

The seamen who were engaged for the John Jay and Henri IV. finding that much excitement existed among their fellows, and being apprehensive of personal violence if they actually went on board, applied on the afternoon of the 23d for a release from their engagement, which was accordingly granted. The owners, however, deeming it due to the community, as well as themselves, that such a combination should be resisted,—and at the same time being anxious to avoid any measure which might lead to a breach of the peace—sent immediately to Philadelphia for the necessary number of hands, which were easily obtained at satisfactory rates.

From the Boston Centinel of the 24th ult.

We learned, last evening, that on Tuesday evening, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Smith, who resides in Cabot street, let a spirit gas lamp fall, which broke, and the spirits taking fire, spread the flame all over her instantly, communicating with her clothing. Two women, who were in the house, were so frightened, that, instead of attempting to relieve the lady from her perilous condition, they ran out of the house for help. A gentleman who went in, found her enveloped in the flames of her clothing, which were nearly consumed. He seized a quilt, and by wrapping it around her, smothered the flame, but the lady was so severely burnt that the night was passed in the greatest agony, and it was not supposed she would live through yesterday.

Locomotive Engine.—The Boston Patriot states that the first locomotive engine built in New England, is now in daily use on the Boston and Worcester Rail Road. It is called the Yankee, and is built after the model of an English engine, called the Meteor, built by Stevenson, of New Castle, and imported for this road. The Yankee and Meteor, it is said, both work with remarkable ease, rapidity and power, make steam rapidly, and are perfectly manageable. The Yankee carries regularly a load of forty tons from the Depot in Boston to Needham, a distance of 12½ miles, on nearly four miles of which there is an ascent of thirty feet in a mile, in 47 to 50 minutes. Its full speed has not been tried, but it has run a mile in less than two minutes, and in travelling with a train of cars, we once observed that it passed over a mile in two minutes and three seconds. The workmanship appears to be of a superior kind, very exact, strong and well finished, every part working well on the first trial, with one or two very trifling exceptions. The Yankee was placed on the road for the first trial on the 1st inst. and with the exception of one day has been in constant use ever since, and is now in perfect order. The success of this experiment proves that engines of the best kind may be built in this country, and from the number of Rail Roads which are now building it is evident that it must become an important branch of manufacture.

Convention of Millers.—The Baltimore American states that there has been a Convention of Millers from "the town of Petersburg and the country upon James and Appomattox rivers above tide water," held in Richmond, for the purpose of taking measures to place their flour upon an equal footing in the South American markets with the Richmond flour. The millers alluded to grind about a half million of bushels annually. They determined to appoint an agent in Richmond, with authority to employ suitable agents in the Northern States, and in South America, for shipping and selling the flour of the parties thus associated. They pledged themselves to each other to manufacture flour in the best manner possible, to be shipped on their account to their agents, and offer the same facilities to other millers, in Upper Virginia, upon condition that none but the best flour be furnished, and no other agents employed.

The following feeling incident, is related in the New York Commercial Advertiser of last evening:—

Come Father!—Turning the corner of Church and Warren streets the other evening, our attention was arrested by the tender and plaintive exclamation of a young female voice—"Come father—do, do come!" We turned, and there stood a man, respectable-looking and comfortably clad, holding by one hand on the railing, and supported by a little girl, his daughter, on the other side. She was tenderly entreating a drunken father, to go home. He started off, the child clinging to his side, and as he reeled and almost fell into the gutter, the little thing literally braced herself against the pavement, and held him up. She still supported him, as he staggered to and fro, until we turned from the painful spectacle!—What a beautiful commentary this upon the affection of a daughter, and what a loathsome one upon the sin of drunkenness! "Oh, that man should put an enemy in his mouth to steal away his brains."

MYSTERIOUS.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says that on the 22d ultimo, the laborers at a building in Pine street, found, near the surface of the earth, a small coffin, which seemed to have been lately placed there, containing a child wrapped in grave clothes of an extremely neat description, and with the making of which much trouble seemed to have been taken.

Avalanche.—About eight o'clock last evening the wharf belonging to Mr. John W. Trull, at the north part of the city, gave way, and with nearly eight hundred tons of coal and a great quantity of lumber, was precipitated into the river, with a tremendous crash. It is not known that any lives were lost, although it is feared there were some men carried down by the coal. The water at low tide is about 17 feet deep and the coal is therefore a total loss to the proprietors, Messrs. Briggs & Lamson, two enterprising young men, who have thus in a moment lost a large amount of property.—*Boston Atlas.*

THE SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Messrs. Harpers, of New York, have just published, in a handsome octavo, of more than three hundred pages, the *Narrative of an Expedition through the Upper Mississippi*, to Itasca Lake, *the actual source of this river*, performed in the year 1832, under the direction of Henry R. Schoolcraft. The volume embraces an explanatory trip through the St. Croix and Burntwood (or Broule) River. The details of these expeditions are, in the highest degree, interesting and important, and the work will prove a valuable acquisition to the library of every man of observation.

The expedition was undertaken in pursuance of instructions from the War Department, with a view to put an end to the hostilities between the Chippewas and Sioux. The work is embellished with maps, and an appendix is added, furnishing a description of the Natural History of the North-western territory, several lectures on the Indian language, and the correspondence between Captain Schoolcraft and the War Department.

The subjoined extract, giving a description of the source of the great Mississippi, will be read with interest.

Itasca Lake, the *Lac la Biche* of the French, is in every respect, a beautiful sheet of water, seven or eight miles in extent, lying among hills of diluvial formation, surmounted with pines, which fringe the distant horizon, and form an agreeable contrast with the greener foliage of its immediate shores. Its greatest length, is from south-east to north-west, with a southern prolongation, or bay, which receives a brook. The waters are transparent and bright, and reflect a foliage produced by the elm, lynn, maple and cherry, together with other species more abundant in northern latitudes. The lake itself is of irregular form, which will be best illustrated by the accompanying sketch: It has a singular island, upon which we landed, after an hour's paddling from the spot of our arrival and embarkation. We found here, the forest trees above named, growing promiscuously with the betula and spruce. The bones of fish and of tortoise, found at the locality of former Indian camp-fires, indicate the existence of these species in the lake. We observed a deer, standing in the margin of the lake. And, here, as well as throughout the lakes of the region, found the duck, teal and loon, in possession of their favorite seclusions. Innumerable shells, (a species of small helix,) were driven up to the head of the island. Other parts of the lake yield small species of the unio, which were found strewing the bed of the outlet. And it may here be remarked that this shell exists, in the largest and heaviest species heretofore known, in the lower parts of this stream—the Mississippi having its origin here.

The outlet of Itasca Lake, is perhaps ten to twelve feet broad, with an apparent depth of twelve to eighteen inches. The discharge of water appears to be copious, compared to its inlet. Springs may, however, produce accessions which are not visible, and this is probable both from the geological character of the country, and the transparency and coolness of the water.

The height of this lake, above the sea, is an object of geographical interest, which, in the absence of actual survey, it may subserve the purposes of useful inquiry, to estimate. From notes taken on the ascent, it cannot be short of one hundred and sixty feet above Cass Lake. Adding the estimate of 1330 feet, submitted in 1820, as the elevation of that lake, the Mississippi may be considered to originate at an altitude of 1490, say 1500 feet above the Atlantic. Its length, assuming former data as the basis, and computing it, through the Itascan, or west fork, may be placed at 3160 miles; 182 of which, comprises an estimate of its length above Cass Lake. Its general course in *ascending*, above the latter point, is north of west, as far as Lac Travers. Then south to its primary forks which is continued, following up the east fork to Kubbakunna Lake, and for some distance further. It then varies a short distance, north and north-west, then south-west and south, and finally south-west, to its main source in Ossowa Lake. The portage thence to Itasca Lake, is west south-west. Both these lakes appear to rise in springs, on the height of land. They are separated by about six miles of country. Their latitude, we had no means of accurately determining. From daily notes of the courses and distances, kept by Lieut. J. Allen, as indicated by a compass and watch, their position is, however, shown to be *south-west*, and not, as heretofore supposed, *north-west*, of Cass Lake. They are, in fact, a little south of west from Leech Lake, which is placed, on our best maps, in 47° 16'. The highest northing attained by the Mississippi, is one of the great deluvial plateau, containing the contiguous waters of Lakes La Salle, Marquette and Travers, which cannot vary more than a few minutes, from 48°. These facts will explain the error of the older geographical writers, who supposed that the parallel of 49° would intersect the Mississippi. Its origin in the remote and unfrequented area of country, between Leech Lake and Red river, probably an entire degree of latitude south of Turtle Lake, which still figures on some of our maps as its *source*, throws both the forks of this stream out of the usual route of the fur trade, and furnishes perhaps the best reason why its actual sources have remained so long enveloped in obscurity.

The Mississippi river traverses more degrees of latitude than any other river in America, and the remark might, perhaps, be extended to the habitable globe.—The extremes of its changes in climate and vegetable productions, are, consequently, very great. It occupies more than three thousand miles of the distance between the arctic circle and the equator. Long as it is, however, it has a tributary longer than itself, (the Missouri.) Like the Niger, its mouth was discovered by expeditions down its current, but unlike that stream which has so long held the geographical world in suspense, its sources have been also sought from its central parts. Its entire course is, at length, known.—And we may now appeal with full certainty to the Balize and Itasca Lake, as its most extreme points. At the latter, it is a placid basin of transparent spring water. At the former, it is as turbid as earth in suspension can make it, and carries a forest of floating trees on its bosom. Below the junction of its primary forks, it expands at very unequal distances, into eight sheets of clean water, each of which has features worthy of admiration. Four of these, Lac Travers, Cass Lake, Winnepec, and Lake Pepin, are lakes of handsome magnitude, and striking scenery. The number of its tributaries of the first, and the second and the third class, is so large that it would furnish a labor of some research, to determine it. The Missouri, the Ohio, and the Arkansas are of the noblest class. Whoever has stood at the junction of these streams, as the writer has done, must have been impressed with an idea of magnitude and power, which words are incapable of conveying. The broadest parts of its channel lie in the central portions of its valley. Its depth is great in all its lower parts, and increases as it flows on to the Gulf, and its general descent and velocity are such as to appear very striking characteristic.* Noble views arrest the eye of the observer, in every part of its diversified course. Originating in a heavy and extensive bed of diluvial soil, superimposed upon primitive strata, it soon wears its channel down to the latter, and after running over them for several hundred miles, plunges a length, at the Falls of St. Anthony, over the carboniferous limestone formation, which is so prevalent and so valuable for its mineral deposites, below that point. This is finally succeeded by diluvial and alluvial banks, the latter of which are semi-annually enriched by fresh deposites and exhibit a delta as broad and as exuberant as the Nile. Like the latter, it has its cataracts in the Falls of St. Anthony and Pukaigama, and in numerous lesser leaps and cascades, where its current is tossed into foam, and threatens destruction to the navigation. Such are its physical traits, and these enough in their character, magnitude, and variety to lead our contemplations irresistibly, "through nature, up to nature's God."

* From the data, above given, the descent of the Mississippi, will average a fraction over five inches, per mile, a result not essentially different from that furnished by the data, which I submitted in my Narrative Journal, 1820, but which was differently stated from haste and inadvertence. For a prompt notice of the error, I feel indebted to Hamilton Fulton, Esq., who soon after the appearance of the work, wrote to my publishers on the subject.

Ship Launch.—A beautiful ship of 550 tons owned by Mr. Stephen Baldwin of this city, will be launched from the ship yard of Mr. Vandusen, at Kensington, on Saturday, 2d August, at 11 o'clock.

The following is the Standard value of GOLD according to an act of Congress.

American, (coined before July 31st, 1834,) is valued at 94 8-10 cts. to the dwt. or 25 6-20 grs. to the dollar. Coined after July 31st, 1834, at 93 cts. to the dwt. or 25 3-4 grs. to the dollar.

English, Brazilian and Portuguese.—94 8-10 cts. to the dwt. (when 22 carat) or 25 6-20 grs. to the dollar.

French—93 1-8 cts. to the dwt. (when 21 car. 2 4-10 grs.) or 25 3-4 grs. to the dollar.

Spanish, Mexican and Colombian.—89 9-10 cts. to the dwt. (when 20 car. 3 7-16 grs.) or 26 7-10 grs. to the dollar.

The above are the only descriptions of Gold that pass current in the United States. All other kinds are sold at a certain rate per dwt. according to the purity of the Gold.—*Bicknell's Reporter.*

Horrible Death.—The child of Jonathan McClure, No. 32 Orchard street, for whom so much search was made on Saturday and Sunday, was this morning found dead in the vault belonging to its father's premises!—The boy was five years old, and is supposed to have fallen in when no person was near enough to hear his cries. It is impossible to conceive of a death more horrible.—*Albany Jour.*

Lines written by a Suitor underneath a statue of Justice, placed outside of a Court of Law. (*From the German.*)

Time out of mind has this poor lady been
Waiting outside, in hopes to be let in.
I have still greater reason to complain—
I entered long ago, but can't get out again. T.F.

Fasting Extra.—Therese Saumor, wife of Joseph Plout, of St. Martin, was last week in exhibition at the Court House in Montreal. She has taken no nourishment for two years and a half, except a few spoonfuls of milk, tea or cat water, at a time, which she swallows drop by drop, and often passes three or four days without this slight aliment. Her appearance is healthy, and she feels no pain excepting when she drinks which causes her stomach to swell. She carries with her a lump of sugar, which she occasionally applies to her mouth.

Route from Boston to Providence—to New York by steam boat—the steamer Providence.

Long Island Sound, July 22d, 1834.

Dear Sir:—I have stolen away from my pleasant and entertaining companions on the upper deck of the Providence, to write you another line in reference to my progress. I left Boston, and its obliging inhabitants, on Monday, in the accommodation coach for Providence, R. I. which place I reached in about six hours. The route passes through Dedham, Attleboro', and other thriving towns, but the general appearance of the country is less interesting than the scenery in other parts of the state. The stage accommodations are excellent, and fully equal, if not superior to the stage routes in Pennsylvania. There are several lines of stages passing between Providence and Boston, competent to carry any number of passengers. The best is the Pilot Line, which leaves the latter city at 6 A. M. and is about five hours on the road, the distance being full forty miles. None but picked horses are used in the teams, and they have five changes on the route.

Providence is rather a dull city, in its general aspect, and we found so little to entertain us, that we resolved to leave it as soon as possible. The morning boat from New York brought on the Tompkins Blues, the well disciplined volunteer corps that visited Philadelphia, some time since. One of the Providence companies paraded, to give them a reception, and escort them through the city. To-morrow there is to be a grand jubilee, in honor of the Blues. We took passage for New York, in the new steam-boat Providence, capt. Thayer, which left at noon. Soon after dinner we passed Newport, Conn. an ancient but not a flourishing town, at which place we left some of our company, bound for the beach, where I am told there is a delightful surf. N. Biddle, Esq. and family, of Philadelphia, are now at that place. Early in the afternoon we reached Point Judith, the passage around which was much less boisterous than we expected, owing to the excellence of our boat, which is one of the best sea-boats I was ever on. She is a neat, trim built vessel, the swiftest on the line, and is now gliding down Long Island Sound, at the rate of perhaps fifteen miles an hour, with less of a rolling or uneasy motion than you experience in crossing over to Camden. Her accommodations are decidedly superior, and all hands on board, from the captain down to the lowest servant, are polite and attentive, and familiar with their business.

In such a boat, with such a captain, with entertaining company, and pleasant weather, you may well suppose that the trip will prove a pleasant one. It is now about dusk; the sun has just sunk below the hills of Connecticut, leaving behind him the rich and gorgeous tints, which so often decorate, with nature's own drapery, the western heavens, and inspire the mind of the admirer of nature with sublime emotions. Though not unusually enthusiastic in my temperament, I have never seen the sun declining below the western horizon, without feeling that there is a poetry in nature, of which language can convey no correct idea. The subject is too lofty, too magnificent to be approached by a common pen, and while men can fully realise themselves the sublimity of the scene, they can convey no impression of their feelings to others. On this occasion there was much that was new to us all, to interest our minds. The last rays of the sun fell on the almost unruffled surface of a vast and expansive sheet of water, upon which the white sails of numerous crafts were seen in every direction—the sky, with the exception of a few clouds, which floated in the west, enlivened and radiant with glowing colours, was clear—and deep crimson tints marked the decline of the great luminary, as if to inspire us, unthinking mortals, with a proper sense of his beauty and his glory. The effect altogether was grand and magnificent, and if such a scene could be witnessed no where else but in this Sound, I should visit it often to enjoy the high gratification it has afforded.

The arrangements for the night have already been made, and we are still moving on rapidly, with the prospect of reaching New York at an early hour in the morning. Lights have been hung at each end of the boat, and the pilot has one near his compass in the wheel-house. With this aid, and by the beacon lights along the shore, he is enabled to steer with perfect confidence. The upper deck is filled with ladies, the cabin is illuminated, and here and there is a gentleman with a book, others with writing apparatus, and others preparing to retire to their births. Every thing looks neat and comfortable, and every body seems satisfied and pleased.

My friends are importuning me to come on deck, and see the beautiful effect of the moon shining on the water. I am obliged to accede as L. promises to sing "Oft in the stilly night." Therefore adieu.

Suspicion of Murder.—On Saturday afternoon, a good looking young Irishwoman, with an infant about two weeks old, was overtaken by an Irishman at the Hackensack bridge, while in the act of paying her toll, which she did from a handful of change. They passed on together, and rested awhile at the half way house, whence they proceeded on the road to Belleville. About 5 o'clock, a few hours after, he returned and stated that he had been to Belleville, leaving the woman on the road, and on his return saw the infant in the bushes, but could not find the mother.—Mr. Huff, of the half way house, with some others proceeded in search, having first secured the man, and found the child as represented lying on its face in the wet meadow along side the road, nearly suffocated.—The dead body of the mother was found, after long search, early the next morning. The body was considerably bruised, and we understand exhibited evidences of violence. A Coroner's inquest was summoned yesterday, but we have not heard the result. We learn, however, there was some difficulty in coming to a decision. The man has been taken to Hackensack on suspicion of having murdered her.—*N. Y. paper.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

One Day Later from Europe.

The editors of the Journal of Commerce have received, by the arrival of the packet ship Samson, Capt. Chadwick, a London paper of June 24th, from which these items of news are extracted.

The bill for removing the civil disabilities of the Jews, was lost on its second reading in the House of Lords, June 23d. An amendment was moved by the Earl of Malmsbury "that the bill be read a second time that day six months," and carried by a vote of 140 to 38—majority against the bill, 92. In the course of the debate, the Earl of Winchelsea denounced the proposed measure as "an insult to the Almighty!"

On the same evening, in the House of Commons, the Irish Tithe Bill being under consideration, Mr. O'Connel moved that any sums raised in lieu of Tithes should, after providing for vested interests, be applied to objects of general utility and charity." Lost, yeas 99, nays 360.

London, June 23rd Evening.

City—Monday evening.—Since the morning we have received no addition to the political information from the Continent and the Peninsula. Money has been more difficult to-day, and the apathy of speculation in the British funds is said to be mainly caused by the want of confidence in the pending measures of the present ministry.

It will also be seen that the foreign markets equally partake of the gloom of the British, and the rage for speculation is suspended.

Great Protestant Meeting.—We are authorised to state that a general meeting of the Protestants of Ireland will be held in the city of Dublin in the 1st week of July—the week after next,—attended with circumstances of such a character as must ensure the attendance of gentlemen of the most remote provinces in the kingdom. Subjects will be discussed and resolutions be adopted—sentiments be uttered and speakers present themselves, calculated to inspire our friends with hope—to fill our implacable foes with consternation and dismay. Brighter and happier days are in prospect for us; and we hope in our next to be able to give the requisition, and to go somewhat into the detail of the particulars at which we only at present glance, but we make this announcement for the purpose of giving our friends timely notice, so that they may make their arrangements for being present.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

Berlin, June 16.—A Dantzic timber merchant is gone to Poland to purchase large quantities of timber. Orders have been received for 2000 wooden houses to be taken to pieces and embarked at Dantzic for Toulon, and thence to Algiers to be employed in building a new town or suburb. The entire stock of zinc here, even that which has just arrived, has been bought up at a high price for the Russian Government.

Late from Mexico.—The schooner Shenandoah, Moore, master, arrived at Pensacola on the 7th inst. in four days from Tampico. Political troubles seem to be increasing at Tampico, and throughout Mexico. Santa Anna at the head of a large army was operating in the interior, while on the 28th ultimo, the town and garrison of Tampico declared for him. There is no longer any doubt that he has thrown himself into the arms of his old enemies, the priests. It is through them that he is now supplied with the sinews of war.

The late commandant at Tampico made his escape to New Orleans. When capt. Moore sailed, a number of persons suspected of having aided the escape, had been arrested and thrown into prison.

Business of all kinds, was at a stand.

A letter from Madrid states that orders have been sent to Lyons for a quantity of rich stuffs, for the purpose of making a gorgeous dress for the Queen Regent of Spain, to be worn on the day she opens the Cortes. A magnificent velvet robe, with a long train, and superbly embroidered with towers and lions, the ancient symbols of Castille and Leon, is mentioned; and also an immense veil, which, according to ancient custom, is to be of sufficient length to reach to the end of the robe, and likewise enriched with splendid embroidery representing the same emblems of the union of the two kingdoms.

From Mexico.—The Schr. Flordel Mar, captain Rogers, arrived at New York, 25th ultimo, from Vera Cruz. Capt. Rogers reports that General St. Anna was besieging the city of Poibla, which was expected not to hold out much longer. Rumors were current at V. C. that Gen. St. A. had met with a slight defeat at Poibla, he had however rallied his troops and cut off the supplies of that city. The cry of the party now is "Religion and Santa Anna!" who, it is reported, receives $60,000 per month from the Church and aristocratic party, with which St. Anna appears to have united himself. His old friends are bitter against him. Vera Cruz had but partially pronounced in his favor, the commandant general remaining yet undetermined, and permitting a few to pronounce their opinions. Some of the States were for and against him, and the termination of the revolution doubtful, and the country more unsettled than ever.

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Philadelphia Prices Current.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post, by Robt. T. Stab... Prices Current.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 1, 1834.

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ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:

Saturday, August 2, 1834.

Publication Office, No. 36 Carter's Alley, opposite the Girard Bank.

Stephen Smith, who recently left Ulster, (Pa.) for the West, with the load of a debt of two years and three months' subscription to the Saturday Evening Post on his back, is requested to make early arrangements for its settlement, or inform us of his location.

EXERCISE.

Several new and handsomely finished Omnibusses have lately been added to the line running between Kensington and the Navy Yard, and by the new arrangement, coaches leave the Exchange for each place every twenty minutes. Shannon, the enterprising proprietor, seems determined to do all in his power to promote the convenience of the public.

Persons of sedentary habits will derive much advantage from an occasional ride in an Omnibuss over our rough streets. The motion of the coach, though less violent than the exercise of riding a trotting horse, is no mean substitute for that recreation, and the cost is infinitely less. A York shilling will pay for a ride of two miles, and for five dollars, an amount often wasted in useless luxuries, the citizen is furnished with a season ticket, which entitles him to ride as often as he likes daily, for three months. Hundreds, we have no doubt, by expending this sum in this way, might safely calculate upon having double the amount deducted from the bill of their family physician.

On Sunday morning a bundle of clothes was found lying on the shore of the Schuylkill River, a few miles above the city, by Mr. Peter Becktel, under circumstances which strongly impressed his mind that some one had been drowned. Search was made in the water, and after three hours' labour, the body of a man, five feet seven inches high, with brown hair, name unknown, was discovered and dragged to the shore. It was clothed in blue pantaloons, Canton-flannel and muslin shirts, woollen stockings, and coarse shoes.—The bundle found by Mr. Becktel contained an old pair of white corderoy pantaloons, two worsted vests, a nankeen roundabout, and an old chip hat. Further particulars may be obtained of the Coroner, No. 121 Poplar lane.

Cholera.—Dr. Drake, of Cincinnati, has published a bulletin, dated July 17th, from which it appears that the towns in Ohio, which have suffered most severely from Cholera, are Fulton, Columbia and Anderson, all in Miami county. In the town of Fulton alone, consisting of 1000 inhabitants, there have been 35 deaths between April 28th and July 17th—a proportion as great as died in Cincinnati in 1832. All the deaths in Fulton occurred amongst the poor and most distressed inhabitants, in confined shanties and damp situations, near tanneries and collections of mud; the inhabitants of the upper part of a house often escaping, while those in the basement universally suffered. No apprehensions of its extension are entertained.

Quebec.—Of twenty-three cases admitted to the hospital during three days, only three terminated fatally.

Montreal.—The Sanitary Committee of Montreal, have made a report of the number of cases of this frightful disease that have come under their cognizance in the different hospitals. From the 11th July, the first day of the appearance of cholera, to the 22d inst. 41 cases have been received at the hospitals, of which 28 have proved fatal—11 had been discharged as convalescent—remaining 5. Every arrangement for preventing the spread of this direful malady has been adopted. Clean hospitals, indefatigable physicians, attentive nurses and good medicines have been prepared. That it has not created greater havoc is a matter of surprise, as in many parts emigrants, amounting to one and two hundred, were found huddled together in a small building, surrounded by filth. Numbers who were unable, for want of means, to reach their point [illegible]

To Readers and Correspondents.

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RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

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Hints to Travellers.

Persons who travel for health or recreation, are frequently much at a loss to know where to put up, particularly in places where there are several houses of equal pretensions to excellence of accommodations. Such will no doubt be obliged to us for the annexed hints.

Those who journey eastward will probably desire to spend a day or two in New York, where there are several well kept and comfortable public houses, though none, perhaps, equal to Head's, of this city. The City Hotel is a large and convenient establishment, but we dislike the fashion, among the boarders, of seating themselves at the dinner table, before the meats are served. This deviation from etiquette may, perhaps, be accounted for in the fact, that the house is much frequented by foreigners, unacquainted with American manners. It should, however, be promptly corrected, even at the expense of offending the Hall's and Hamilton's who may be there sojourning.

The route up the North river to Albany is at all times pleasant and agreeable. All the boats of the regular line are expeditious and in good order. The traveller may stop at West Point, and spend twenty four hours very agreeably in rambling among the monuments on the hills, or he may progress to Catskill, and occupy a day or two on the lofty mountains, twelve miles distant. At Pine Orchard, on the centre elevation, there is a good house, where they make juleps for two shillings, and shave for one. The cascades, in the immediate vicinity, are objects of interest to all strangers, and should not, under any circumstances be neglected. The charges here are *high*, corresponding with the altitude of the situation.

In Albany, the stranger will be sure of finding a comfortable home at Congress Hall, opposite the Park, kept by Mr. Landon. The situation is in a quiet and fashionable part of the town, contiguous to the residence of Gov. Marcy, and other distinguished gentry, and it commands a view of almost the whole city. Landon is polite and obliging, and his pastry cook serves up a most excellent dish called "Regency pudding," which we have never found elsewhere.

From this city, stages start daily, in every direction. Saratoga Springs are distant about thirty miles, which may be travelled in a rail road car in three hours. There is less company than usual at the Springs this season, and some strangers prefer visiting the Shaker's settlement, about eight miles from Albany, where there is much to excite attention. The Shakers, however, should always be visited on a Sabbath day, in order to witness their curious ceremonies, without a knowledge of which no correct idea can be formed of their habits and character.

Sunday, with the Shakers, is a day of recreation, upon which they dance, jump and sing, for hours in succession. They are polite to strangers, and willingly admit them into their sanctuary, imposing no other tax upon their curiosity, than an exhortation on the wickedness of the marriage ordinance." Stages also leave Albany daily, for Niagara Falls, for Lake George, and for Boston. Those who travel to this last named city, should be careful not to take a seat in the accommodation coach, the worst line, perhaps, in the whole state, as the changes of teams are about twenty miles apart. The best line that we know of is the mail line, which goes to Northampton the first day, and through to Boston the second. The route across the state is, in all respects, pleasant and agreeable. The country is well improved, and interesting in its buildings and scenery.

In Boston there is no public house equal to the Tremont, and the traveller should stop there, even though he should be obliged, the first night, to sleep in the garret, a circumstance that will grieve him no less than it will Mr. Stetson, the principal bar-keeper, one of the most polished gentlemen in the Union. Every thing that can be asked for, is furnished in this house, on the instant, and it is impossible for the stranger not to be pleased with the order and arrangements of the establishment, the excellence of the table, and the attentions of the conductors.

There are various places in and about Boston which the visitor should not fail to visit. Among the former, we may mention the Museum, the State House, Faneuil Hall, the "Cradle of Liberty," in which there are some superb paintings, the Mall, and the Exchange. Among the latter, the Navy Yard, Bunker-Hill Monument, Mount Auburn, Brighton, Grove Hall, and Mr. Winship's splendid gardens, will be found to possess strong interest. Those who visit the Navy Yard should be accompanied by a friend, in order to be introduced to Commodore Elliott, an agreeable companion and a fellow of infinite good humour.——No reference should be made, in his presence, to the mutilated figure-head, as that is a sore point with the commandant. The dry dock at this place is a splendid piece of workmanship, which answers an admirable purpose. A ticket from the superintendent will procure you admission on board the Independence, unless there is a man to be flogged, as was the case when we visited the yard. This interesting ceremony it is as well not to witness. Mount Auburn comprises extensive grounds, laid out with much neatness and taste, as a burial place, on the plan of *Pere la Chaise*, of France. It already contains a number of very handsome monuments, some of which have been imported from Italy at considerable cost. Mount Auburn is divided into small lots, which are sold to the citizens of Boston for fifty dollars each.

The stranger, in addition to visiting these places, should take a trip in the steamboat Connecticut, Capt. Porter, among the islands in Massachusetts Bay, with a view of getting a glimpse of the sea-serpent, known to frequent those parts. When his majesty is absent, his place is generally supplied by a whale or a horse-mackerel, no mean apology for the great leviathan. This excursion can be made in the afternoon, and it is always productive of gratification, both on account of the fine view of the bay, the islands and forts, which the trip affords, and the polite attentions of Capt. Porter, as agreeable a *Down-easter* as there is in the whole state. We do not know his equal, unless it be Capt. Marsh, of the Hancock, who plys between Boston and Nahant, an elegant bathing-place, about twelve miles from the metropolis. At this place several days may be occupied in bathing, fishing, rambling, bowling, and in eating chowder, served up in first style by Mr. Holman, who keeps the principal hotel. In the most oppressive weather, this spot is cool and pleasant, owing to its enjoying at all times a fine, bracing breeze from the ocean. Cod, perch, and other excellent fish, are caught here in abundance, and placed on the table in about half an hour after they are taken from the water. Nahant is the great resort of the fashionables of Boston, in the summer season, and it is also much frequented by citizens of other places, particularly New-York and Philadelphia.

From Boston the traveller may continue his journey eastward, and through all the adjacent country, in safe and comfortable conveyances, both on land and water. Those who desire to make an immediate return, will take stages for Providence, R. I., and then the steamboat direct for New-York. In most cases this passage is exceedingly pleasant. One of the best boats on the line is the Providence, Capt. Thayer, which enjoys decided advantages in its swiftness and easy motion. The captain, too, is not behind other Yankee captains in bestowing unremitting attention upon his guests.—The boat leaves Providence at 12 M and arrives in New-York about 4 o'clock the next morning, in time for the steamboat for Philadelphia.

We call the attention of the musical portion of our community, to Mr. Keene's advertisement. He proposes on Monday evening next, to give our citizens a few of his best songs, accompanied by himself upon the piano forte. We are among the number who think that Keene has never been excelled by any vocalist who has been in this country, in sweetness, richness and power of voice. His accompaniments upon the piano forte, are classical, light and rich, and we think it no mean praise to say, that he, as an accompaniest, is only excelled by Charles E. Horn, who we consider the *best* we ever heard. There is no theatre open now—no amusement whatever in town. Mr. Keene has chosen a most central situation, and we wish him all the success that his eminent talents entitle him to.

Awful Depravity.—We learn from Southern papers that a horrible crime was committed on the 12th of June, at Point Petre, Guadaloupe, on the body of Francisqu Vaille, Harbor master. His body was found pierced with 18 poignard wounds. The perpetrator of this crime is a man of the name of Marianna. He embarked the next day on board the schr. Conder, which vessel cleared for Porto Rico, to touch at Dominica and St. Thomas. Marianna carries with him a sum of money which was stolen, it is supposed, from the residence of the said Vaille.

Description of Marianna.—Speaks Spanish and Italian and also imperfect French, 6 feet high, light hair, light and pale complexion, *greenish eyes*, aqualine nose, oval face, a round scar on his right cheek, and a fresh wound on one of his hands, received probably in the scuffle with Vaille.

Marianna had an accomplice, who is marked with the small pox, and wears large whiskers.

It is ascertained that Marianna sailed from St. Thomas, on the 18th June for New York. He had a Danish passport.

LITERARY NOTICES.

ATKINSON'S CASKET.

The August number of this popular periodical has just appeared, embellished with a striking portrait of Thomas Jefferson, engraved by Neagle, from a painting by Otis. Also, with handsome views of St. Sophia, Constantinople, the Rialto, Venice, and the Gate of Luxor, Thebes, engraved expressly for this work. The reading contents are varied and interesting. The biographical sketch of Jefferson, affords a condensed history of the public acts and principles of that eminent statesman, and is at this time particularly valuable.

The usual contents of the Casket embrace the whole rage of literature. The past numbers have furnished many articles on science and history, as well as biographical sketches of most of the celebrated men of our country. Lighter articles, such as tales, essays, poetry, &c. are interspersed so as to afford an agreeable and entertaining variety. Each number contains several engravings, music, &c.

ESSAYS ON MATERIA MEDICA.

A second edition of Carpenter's work on Materia Medica, comprising a full account of all the new proximate principles, and the popular medicines lately introduced in practice, has just been published in an enlarged and improved form. It treats, in detail, of the leading and most important articles of Materia Medica, with the addition of such facts as the author has collected from practical observation and experience. A catalogue of medicines, surgical instruments, &c. adapted for a physician at the outset of his practice, is appended, together with the doses and effects attached to each medicine. The work is one that cannot but prove highly useful to the physician and pharmaceutist.

TANNER'R AMERICAN TRAVELLER.

Mr. H. S. Tanner, has just published a small and neat volume, designed as a guide for the traveller thro' the United States. It contains brief notices of the several states, cities, principal towns, fashionable places of resort, canals and rail-roads, and tables of distances along the stage and steam-boat routes. A well executed and highly finished map of the United States is appended, and maps of the environs of all the principal cities, are interspersed through the work. A brief account of the leading objects of curiosity in the country is given, and particular reference is made to all the rail-roads and canals completed or in progress. The work will be found a valuable pocket companion to all strangers and travellers.

THE BOOK OF NATURE—NATURAL HISTORY.

The July number of the Book of Nature, just published, contains a variety of interesting articles, descriptive of the large and handsomely finished engravings with which it is ornamented. The annexed extracts will be found interesting.

THE PUMA.

The Conguar or Puma, is an animal of extraordinary ferocity, inhabiting South America and the warmer parts of the U. States. He feeds on all wild animals that he is capable of overcoming, his mode of attack being to leap on the back of his victim. The ass is said to be the only animal that can free itself of this hardy assailant, which it does by running against the low branches of trees, and by this means either kills the Puma, or compels him to quit his hold. Another expedient is to lie down, and roll over the Puma, by which he is crushed to death.

Molina and D'Azara assert, that the puma will not attack man; but an incident related to Major Smith by Mr. Skudden, proves the contrary:—Two hunters having gone in quest of game to the Catskill mountains, state of New York, each armed with a gun, and accompanied by a dog, they agreed to go in contrary directions round the base of the hill, which formed one of the points of that chain of mountains; and it was settled that, if either discharged his piece, the other should hasten to the spot from whence the report proceeded as speedily as possible, to join in the pursuit of whatever game might fall to their lot. They had not been long asunder, when the one heard the other fire, and, agreeably to promise, hastened to join his companion. He looked for him in every direction; but to no purpose. At length, however, he came upon the dog of his friend, dead, and dreadfully lacerated. Convinced by this, that the animal his comrade had shot at, was ferocious and formidable, he felt much alarmed for his fate, and sought after him with great anxiety. He had not proceeded many yards from the spot where the dog lay prostrate, when his attention was arrested by the ferocious growl of some wild animal. On raising his eyes to the spot from whence the sound proceeded, he discovered a large puma couching on the branch of a tree, and under him the body of his friend. The animals eyes glared at him, and he appeared hesitating whether he should descend, and make an attack on the survivor also, or relinquish his prey, and decamp. The hunter, aware of the celerity of the puma's movements, knew that there was no time for reflection, levelled his piece, and mortally wounded the animal, when it and the body of the man fell together from the tree. His dog then attacked the wounded puma, but a single blow from its paw laid it prostrate. In this state of things, finding his comrade was dead, and knowing it was dangerous to approach the wounded animal, he went in search of assistance, and, on returning to the spot, he found the puma, his friend, and two dogs, all lying dead.

The skin of this animal is preserved in the New York museum, as a memorial of the story.

A puma having been taken in the United States was ordered to be shot, immediately after, while taking some food. The first ball pentrated his body, which merely had the effect of making him utter a loud growl; after which, he ate his food with the most savage voracity and keenness, swallowing along with it quantities of his own blood, till he sunk under exhaustion.

This animal, in a state of captivity, loses all its natural fierceness. Buffon mentions one, that would allow himself to be patted by the hand, and he would even permit children to mount on his back, without any attempt to scratch or bite them. There was one kept alive for some time, in the College of Edinburgh, which was very tame, although not completely domesticated. Mr. Kean, the celebrated actor, also had a tame puma, which died some time ago.—This animal followed him, without exhibiting any proofs of wildness.

THE JAGUAR.

The Jaguar is an animal of the same class as the foregoing, and equally ferocious in his appetites. His size is about the same as that of a large wolf, with strong and powerful limbs. He is an excellent swimmer, and is said to attack and overcome an alligator, of whose flesh he is very fond.

As an instance of the physical powers of the jaguar, D'Azara mentions, that having heard of a horse being attacked by one, he hastened to the spot, where he found him dead, and part of the breast already devoured; but the jaguar had fled, on seeing him approach.—He got the body of the horse dragged within musket shot of a large tree, where he intended to pass the night, in hopes of shooting the jaguar, which he had no doubt would return to fetch its prey. He went away to prepare himself for the adventure, leaving a man concealed to watch the carcase. He had not been long before the jaguar made his appearance, from the opposite side of a broad and deep river, about sixty paces from the banks of which the horse lay. He approached, and, seizing it in his teeth, pulled it to the river, and swam across with his prey; dragged it out of the water, and drew it into a neighbouring wood.

M. Sonnini mentions, that in a journey through the extensive forests of Guiana, he, and the party by whom he was accompanied, were much annoyed by one of these animals, who continued to follow them in their route, for two successive nights; and who evaded every effort, on their part, to destroy him. They kept up very large fires to scare him, and he, at length, took his departure, after uttering a horrid howl of disappointment.

Expert climbers.—The astonishing powers of the jaguar in climbing lofty trees, is very remarkable.—Some of the stumps of the mighty trees which compose the extensive forests of South America, are free from branches, to the distance of fifty feet from the ground, and the bark of some is nearly as smooth as glass. M. Sonnini observed, while travelling through that country, the marks of the claws of the jaguar at the top of some of the highest trees; and although it was quite apparent that the animal had slipped more than once, in his attempt to gain the branches, which was quite perceptible, from the ruts his claws had made in the bark, yet he had ultimately gained his object, no doubt in pursuit of some favorite prey.

THE OSTRICH.

The description of the Ostrich is so interesting, that we should do injustice to the work not to copy it entire.

Ostriches inhabit the sandy and burning deserts of Africa and Asia; they are oftentimes found in large flocks, and commit great ravages amongst cornfields in the interior of the country about the Cape of Good Hope, where they are extremely numerous, as they are also in the neighbouring islands.

The Ostrich is one of the few polygamous birds found in a state of nature, one male being generally seen with two or three, and frequently with five females: it has been commonly believed that the female, after depositing her eggs in the sand, and there covering them up, trusts them to be hatched by the heat of the climate, and leaves the young ones to shift for themselves; but, however, it has been ascertained by recent observations, that no bird has a stronger affection for her offspring than this, and that none watches her eggs with greater assiduity, as she also does the young when newly excluded, they not being able to walk for several days, during which time they are regularly supplied with grass and water by the old birds, who likewise defend them from harm, and will even encounter every danger in their defence. The females which are united to one male, deposit all their eggs in the same place, to the number of ten or twelve each: these they hatch all together the male also taking his turn of sitting on them: as many as sixty or seventy eggs have been observed in one nest, and according to the observation of Le Vaillant, ten or a dozen are always placed at a little distance from the nest; these are said to be intended for the first nourishment of the young; the nest appears to be only a hole in the ground formed by the birds trampling the earth for some time with their feet. As a further proof of the affection of the Ostrich for its young, it is related by Thunberg, that he once rode past a place where a female was sitting on her nest, when the bird sprang up and pursued him, evidently with a view to prevent his noticing her eggs or young. Every time he turned his horse towards her she retreated ten or twelve paces, but as soon as he rode on again she pursued him, till he had got to some considerable distance from the place where he started her.

The Ostrich subsists entirely on vegetables, such as grass, fruit, grain, &c.; it will frequently swallow pieces of iron, lead, glass, copper, and such like, with the utmost voracity; but in the end such practices often prove fatal, as the bird is not capable of digesting them. Dr. Shaw asserts that he saw one at Oran that swallowed without any seeming inconvenience, several leaden bullets, as they were thrown upon the floor scorching hot from the mould!

These birds being very valuable on several accounts, the natives use various stratagems to procure them, they hunt them on horseback, and begin their pursuit by a gentle gallop; for should they at the out-set use the least rashness, the matchless speed of the game would immediately carry it out of their sight, and in a very short time beyond their reach; but where they proceed gradually, it makes no particular effort to escape. It does not go in a straight line, but runs first to one side and then to the other; this is pursuers take advantage of, and by rushing directly onward, save much ground. In a few days at most, the strength of the animal is exhausted, and it then either turns on the hunters and fights with the fury of despair, or hides its head and tamely submits to its fate. Another method of catching them, is by a man concealing himself in the skin of one of these birds, and by that means approaching near enough to surprise them. They are often taken alive, as they are easily tamed, and may be rendered very useful. Their skins are very thick, and are substituted for leather by the Arabians; their flesh and eggs are esteemed by many as excellent food, and their feathers even in this country are very valuable, and greatly used for ornament.

In procuring the eggs from the nest, the natives are very careful not to touch any with their hands, as the parent birds are sure to discover it upon their return, and not only desist from laying any more in the same place, but trample to pieces with their feet all those that have been left; a long stick is therefore always used to push them out of the nest. In the interior of the eggs there are often discovered a number of small oval-shaped pebbles, of a pale yellow colour, and exceedingly hard: Thunberg was informed that these are often set and used for buttons. The shell of the egg is frequently used for drinking-cups and other utensils, and is often set in gold for that purpose, being exceedingly hard, and equal in appearance to the finest ivory: it is also cut into small pieces and used for many ornamental purposes, such as rings and necklaces.

The great strength of these great birds is exemplified in the following anecdote, related by Adanson which took place during his residence at Podor, a French factory on the southern bank of the river Niger: he relates that two Ostriches which had been about two years in the factory, and although young were nearly of their full size, were so tame that two little blacks mounted both together on the back of the largest: no sooner did he feel their weight, than he began to run as fast as possible, and carried them several times round the village, as it was impossible to stop him otherwise than by obstructing the passage. This sight pleased me so much, that I ordered it to be repeated; and to try their strength, directed a full-grown negro to mount the smallest, and two others the largest. This burden did not seem at all disproportioned to their strength. At first, they went a tolerably sharp trot, but when they became heated a little, they expanded their wings as though to catch the wind, and moved with such fleetness that they scarcely seemed to touch the ground. Most people have, one time or other, seen a partridge run, and consequently must know that there is no man whatever able to keep up with it, and it is easy to imagine that if this bird had a longer step, its speed, would be considerably augmented. The Ostrich moves like the partridge, with this advantage; and I am satisfied that those I am speaking of, would have distanced the fleetest race-horses that were ever bred in England: it is true they would not hold out so long as a horse, but they would undoubtedly be able to go over the space in less time. I have frequently beheld this sight, which is capable of giving one an idea of the prodigious strength of an Ostrich, and of showing what use it might be of had we but the method of breaking and managing it as we do a horse."

In a tame state they are tractable and familiar towards persons that are acquainted with them, but are often fierce towards strangers, whom they will attempt to push down by running furiously upon them, and on succeeding in this effort, they not only peck at their fallen foe with their beak, but strike at him with their feet with the utmost violence: when thus engaged they make a fierce hissing noise, and have their throats inflated and mouths open; but at other times they have a kind of crackling voice, which they use when they have disabled an adversary. During the night they often utter a doleful and hideous cry, somewhat resembling the distant roaring of a lion, or the hoarse tone of a bear or an ox, as if they were in great agony.

They are fond of fanning themselves with their flating wings, which are generally in a quivering motion in hot climates, during the heat of the day, on the sunny side of a house, and seem at every turn to admire and be enamoured of their own shadows.

THE FLYING DRAGON.

The last of the descriptions in this number which we shall notice, is that of the Flying Dragon, a genus, agreeing in its general form with the tribe of Lizards. It is however, furnished with large, expansile, cutaneous processes, is covered with small scales, and strengthened, internally, by several radii or ribs, giving the power of contraction and dilatation. Linnaeus, from this circumstance, classed the Dragon as a distinct genus.

The total length of this highly curious creature is commonly about nine or ten inches, or at most a foot; the tail being extremely long in proportion to the body, which does not measure more than about four inches in length. The head is of a very singular form, being furnished beneath with a very large triple pouch or process, one part of which descends beneath the throat, while the two remaining parts project on each side; all are sharp pointed, and seem analagous in some degree to the gular crests of the Guiana and other Lizards, but are still more conspicuous in proportion to the size of the animal. The head is of moderate size; the mouth rather wide; the tongue large, and thick at the base; the teeth small and numerous; the neck rather small; the body and limbs somewhat slender, and universally covered with small acuminated and closely set scales, which incline more to a minutely aculeated appearance on the tail. The colour of the Dragon on the upper parts, is an elegant pale blue, or bluish gray, the back and tail being marked by several transverse dusky undulations or bars, while the wings are very elegantly spotted, more especially towards the broadest part, with differently shaped patches of black, deep-brown, and white; the border of the wings is also white, and the whole under surface of the animal is of a very pale or whitish brown colour.

The Dragon is an inhabitant of many parts of Asia and Africa, where, like most of the smaller Lizards, it delights in wandering about trees, and from the peculiar mechanism of its lateral membranes, is enabled to spring from bough to bough, and to support itself in air for some short space, in the manner of a flying squirrel, or even of a bat. It feeds on insects, and is to every respect an animal of a harmless or inoffensive nature.

It may not be improper here to add, that all the other animals described and figured in the works of some of the older naturalists, under the name of Dragons, are merely fictitious beings, either artificially composed of the skins of different animals, or made by warping some particular species of the Ray or Skate tribe into a dragon like shape, by expanding and drying the fins in an elevated position, adding the legs of birds, &c. and otherwise disguising the animals. Such also are the monstrous representations (to be found in Gesner and Aldrovandus) of a seven-headed Dragon, with gaping mouths, long body, snake-like necks and tail, and feet resembling those of birds. These deceptions appear to have been formerly practised with some success; and misled not only the vulgar, but even men of science. Of this a curious example is said to have occurred towards the close of the seventeenth century.

The most remarkable instance, in latter times, is that of a Dragon of the kind above mentioned, which was in possession of a merchant at Hamburg, and which was considered by its proprietor as of the value of 10,000 florins, but which the penetrating eye of Linnaeus, during his visit to that city, soon discovered to be a mere deception, ingeniously contrived by a dexterous combination of the skins of snakes, teeth of weasels, claws of birds, &c. being, as Linnaeus himself expresses it, "*non Naturae sed artis opus eximium.*" It is said that Linnaeus, in consequence of this discovery, was obliged to fly from Hamburg, in order to avoid the wrath of the enraged proprietor, who determined on a prosecution against him, as having injured the reputation of his property. An exact representation of this curious imposture is given by Seba, who, however, does not, as commonly supposed, describe it as a really existing species, but merely as so reported. It would be scarcely excusable, to swell the number of plates in the present work, by an introduction of such a figure, merely to elucidate the anecdote; it is, therefore omitted.

The periodical from which these extracts are made, will be completed on the publication of the twelfth number of the present volume. The first volume has already been finished, and copies, handsomely bound, may be obtained at the publication office. The work, when completed, will be, perhaps, the most perfect treatise on natural history extant. The price is very low.

Distressing Casualty.—On Thursday, 24th ult. as a slater named Irvine, was about ascending the slated roof of a three story warehouse on Smith's wharf, Baltimore, he unfortunately slipped. He made some ineffectual efforts to arrest his downward movement, but in a moment or two he had reached the eaves, and was precipitated head foremost to the pavement beneath. His head and one shoulder first struck the ground, and life was destroyed at the same instant—the scull having been literary riven asunder.

Progress of Education among the Cherokee Indians.

The following interesting sketch of the Cherokee Indians we find in a letter from a traveller, published in a late number of the Nashville Banner. The writer, it is probable, is a resident of one of the eastern states, as in describing the country inhabited by the Cherokees frequent reference is made, by way of comparison, to the soil and products of New England.

Though myself no phrenologist, yet as my discernment is sufficient to discover whether a man is tall or short in stature; and even to perceive the difference between a capacious and a contracted forehead, I may venture to speak of what I do know, and testify of what I have seen. I can therefore say that I have seen among the Cherokees some of the most finely formed men which have ever come to my view.—Their stature is about the same as ours, though many of the females, when somewhat advanced in life, are decidedly larger than common among whites. In their ordinary appearance and deportment they are manly and dignified, and though they feel, and feel sensibly, their grievances, they never whine. They are manly, and not regardless of self-respect, even in their complaints.

While many of them are in good circumstances, and some wealthy, owning from one to two hundred slaves (the criterion of property through the whole south) others, and many others have, and apparently desire, nothing beyond a mere subsistence. While a few of the best built houses in Georgia, west of Augusta, belong to the Cherokees, a large majority of their dwellings are log cabins, but poorly furnished.—Even these however, contain a wheel and a loom, whose use is seen in the gingham dresses of the females, and in the cotton and woollen clothes of the men. Some are clad in calico, but most in fabrics of their own forming. Nearly every family plant a field of corn, raise a few pigs, keep one or more ponies, somewhat larger than the Scotch pony, but smaller than our smallest horses at the north. Messrs. Elias Boudinot and John Ridge, two Cherokee chiefs whom you saw sometime since at the north, both live in commodious houses, and apparently with more domestic comfort than I have often seen. Mr. R. has in front of his house, more than one hundred acres of land 'to be in corn' the present season, which he thinks will produce about forty bushels to the acre; the price of which, at present, [March, 1831,] through most of the nation, is from seventy-five to one hundred cents a bushel. He has also an orchard of one hundred apple trees, and a greater number of peach trees.

Major Ridge, the father of John, is a fine specimen of human nature; is well formed, has a commanding appearance, and a head constructed as strictly according to the principles of phrenology as that of Daniel Webster or the late De Witt Clinton, or any other man within my knowledge. He is known both as a warrior and a statesman; in addition to which he proved himself an orator in a lyceum lecture I heard him give through his son as an interpreter. His lecture was on the history of his nation. His son succeeded him in an animated address, on the present state of the Cherokees. These addresses were followed by conversation on the sun, moon, and stars, the cause of day and night, the change of seasons, eclipse, their ancient customs, superstitions, &c. The Major said that the common opinion of his nation had been, that eclipses were produced by a frog swallowing the moon.

The following facts will give you some idea of the intellectual and moral character of the Cherokees, while they are not without interest in their relation to the original nature of man, and the treatment calculated to raise that nature into a resemblence of the Creator, or to sink it still lower than it was originally.

The Cherokee children in the shool at Brainard, are more forward than the members of any school I have seen in New-England, who have attended no longer time. Those who have attended two years, can read, write and spell well. They are also familiar with the elements of arithmetic, geography, and grammar, and show great skill and taste in writing composition, for children of their age.

Many—and the missionaries think *most*—of the pupils who make so good progress when at school, when they go to their relatives, often become intemperate, and perhaps use their knowledge, acquired at school for evil rather than good. This circumstance with many others, and the opinion of the missionaries themselves, confirms a belief I have long entertained, that the boards of missions have made a mistake concerning an itinerancy with their permanent local establishments. By manual labor schools, and neighborhood lyceums, to be visited by itinerating teachers, all our native Indians, and I believe all the tribes of Africans, could be civilized and christianized in one generation, or in half a century.

A brother of Mr. Boudinot, at the death of his mother, when four years old, could not speak a word of English. At this time he exchanged the family of his father for that of his brother, and in three months could speak English well, but could not answer his father (who called to see him) a question in Cherokee. That is, a boy four years old learnt one language and forgot another in three months.

Many of the adult Cherokees, some fifty or sixty years old, have learnt to read their language without any teacher but themselves, and with no other impulse to make the attempt, but what originated in their own minds. Children who have an English father and a Cherokee mother, in almost every instance, learn the language of the former first; but at the age of three years, they can generally speak both languages. The wives of Boudinot and Ridge, who were northern women, have four or five uncommonly fine children each, and they are better behaved than I have often seen children in Connecticut or Massachusetts. Little William Boudinot, four years old, reads well in the Testament, and is well instructed. [illegible]

Desirable Source of Revenue. [illegible]

A Card.

[illegible]

Cholera Syrup.

[illegible]

Reese D. Fell, DRAPER AND TAILOR,

[illegible] REMOVED [illegible] No. 67 CHESNUT STREET, [illegible]

John B. Howell's Celebrated Vegetable Family Pills,

[illegible]

Executors Sale of Real Estate.

[illegible]

Farmers' Hay and Straw Market Association.

[illegible]

ALMANACK.

1834. AUGUST.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER.	MOON'S PHASES.
2 Saturday,	4 56	7 2	11 46	
3 Sunday,	4 59	7 1	12 42	D. H. M.
4 Monday,	5 0	7 0	1 27	
5 Tuesday,	5 1	6 59	2 13	
6 Wednesday,	5 2	6 58	3 11	New 5 1 21
7 Thursday,	5 3	6 57	4 5	First 11 3 30
8 Friday,	5 4	6 56	4 56	Full 19 9 53
9 Saturday,	5 5	6 55	5 53	Last 27 6 30

Saving Fund Society.—The Northern

Liberty, Kensington and Spring Garden Saving Fund Society receive deposits on Mondays and Thursdays of each week, from 3 o'clock, P. M. until 6, at their office, No. 239 North Third below Green street.

MARRIAGES.

On the 1st ult. by the Rev. Thomas G. Allen, Mr. Joseph B. Howell, to Miss Mary Roberts.

On the 23d ult. by the Rev. R. Plummer, Mr. Roland Blood, to Miss Ann Dorman, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, 24th ult. by the Rev. Zelotes Fuller, Mr. Caleb T. Howell, to Mrs. Anna Maria Kelly, both of the city of New York.

On Thursday, 24th ult. by the Rev. Peter Wolfe, Mr. John W. Bertram, to Miss Wilhelmina A. Middleton, all of this city.

On Wednesday, 23d ultimo, by Ev. A. C. Thomas, Mr. John Siple, to Miss Rhoda Ogden, both of Southwark.

On Sunday morning, 29th ult. by the same, Mr. Joseph Gray, to Miss Catharine Hinkle, both of Penn Township.

On Sunday evening, 27th ult. by Lewis D. Belair, Esq. Mr. George Pross, of Wilmington, to Miss Catharine McCutchen, daughter of Mr. Ebenezer McCutchen, late Merchant of this city.

On Thursday evening, 24th ult. at Partridge-hall, Buckingham, Bucks county, by the Rev. P. O. Studdiford, Mr. George Bannamant, to Miss Phoebe I. Palmer, all of this city.

On the 29th of December, 1833, Mr. Wm. Plumley, to Miss Ann Calleby, both of this city.

On Tuesday evening, 29th inst. by the Rev. Charles Pitman, Mr. Cyrus Thacher, of Cincinnati, to Miss Eliza Ann Rumer, of this city.

DEATHS.

At Byberry, Pa. on Wednesday afternoon, 30th ult. Lawrence, infant son of L. Johnson, of this city.

On Sunday morning last, Thos. Leitch, Jr. youngest son of Thomas Leitch, of Spring Garden, aged 11 months and 2 days.

Departed this life, on the 24th July, Ferguson Robinett, Esq. son of Richard Robinett, in the 33d year of his age.

On the 18th ult. in Deerfield, N. J. David Jones, in the 77th year of his age.

On the 2d ult. at New Castle, Del. Richard Varick De Witt, son of John Randall, Jr., aged 10 months.

At Lewiston, on the 1st of June, aged 31 years, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith O'Brien, wife of Mr. Joseph O'Brien, merchant of Philadelphia.

On the 23d instant, at 7 o'clock, Mrs. Mary Ann Yard, mother of John Yard, in the 75th year of her age.

"Worms may the mortal part devour,
Or winds may scatter all her dust;
Yet still—beyond corruption's power
Shall live the memory of the just."

On Saturday, the 26th ultimo, of a short but painful illness, Mr. James Piatt, in the 34th year of his age.

On the evening of the 24th ult. Sarah W. infant daughter of Mordecai L. Dawson.

On the 22d ult. Joseph C. Limeburner, son of Joseph P. and Eliza F. Limeburner, aged 9 years, 8 months and 15 days.

At Liverpool, Mr. Edward Cearns, Jr. of the house of Cearns, Crary & Co.

At Washington, D. C. on the 20th ult. Mr. Robert Lackie, of a painful illness, which he bore with uncommon fortitude.

On Sunday afternoon, the 27th ultimo, Mr. Zura King, in the 48th year of his age.

On Saturday, the 26th ult. in the 80th year of his age, Mr. John Hollingsworth.

On Thursday, 24th ult. Francis, infant son of Michael Keenan, aged 10 months, 8 days.

At Mount Holly, N. J. on the 27th ult. Charles, infant son of Jesse Godley, of this city, aged 6 months.

On Tuesday, July 29, aged 46, Mr. Richard Judson, of England, but lately of Utica, N. Y.

On the 28th ult. Eliza V. Hamilton, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Hamilton, of New York, and grand daughter of the late William Young, of this city.

On Sunday morning, 27th ult. Mr. Richard Streeper, in the 51st year of his age.

On Monday, the 28th ult. Mrs. Ann Murray, in the 56th year of her age.

On Sunday morning, 27th ultimo, Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Williams, aged 2 years.

On Monday morning, 28th ult. Mrs. Martha W. Christine in the 37th year of her age.

On 29th ult. after a long and protracted illness, in the 87th year of her age, Mrs. Mary Williamson, relict of the late Joseph Williamson, of Southwark.

On the 22d ult. at his residence, near the Gulph, in Upper Merion, Benjamin Brooke, Esq. in the 82d year of his age, after a severe indisposition, which he sustained with calm and unshaken fortitude.

On Tuesday, the 29th ult. John Meer, Sr. in the 79th year of his age.

On Monday evening last, July 28th, Mrs. Jane P. Harris, wife of Dr. Thomas Harris, of United States Navy.

[illegible]

Baker's Intelligence Office,

[illegible]

To Printers.

[illegible]

Brandywine Chalybeate Springs, Via Wilmington.

[illegible]

Lehigh Coal Reduced.

[illegible]

JUST PUBLISHED, Atkinson's Casket FOR JULY.

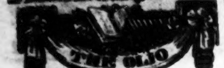
[illegible]

JUST PUBLISHED, THE BOOK OF NATURE, VOL. 2.—NO. 1.

[illegible]

Lehigh Nut Coal.

[illegible]



Variety's the spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

EPIGRAM.

The initials of Broughton, Russell, Althorp, and Grey,
If rightly disposed, the word *Brag* will display;
[illegible] them, and *Grab* will appear to the view,
Which hints at what many assert to be true:
That they, like the former Restoration, will follow the plan,
First to *Brag* what they'll do, and then *Grab* all they can.

REVOLUTIONARY REMINISCENCES.

General Isaac Huger.—An officer calling out to him, "General Huger, I plainly see one of the enemy's riflemen taking deliberate aim to destroy you." "That is no concern of mine," said the General. "If you think proper, order one of your men to take the fellow off." "Dodge, sir, change your position," rejoined the officer, "or you are a dead man." "I will neither dodge nor quit my post," replied the General, "be the consequence what it may."

Red Jacket.—It happened during the revolutionary war, that a treaty was held with the Indians, at which La Fayette was present. The object was to unite the various tribes in amity with America. The majority of the Chiefs were friendly, but there was much opposition made to it, more especially by a young warrior, who declared that when an alliance was entered into with America, he should consider the sun of his country as set forever. In his travels through the Indian country, when lately in America, it happened at a large assemblage of Chiefs, that La Fayette referred to the treaty in question, and turning to Red Jacket, said, "pray tell me if you can, what has become of that daring youth, who so decidedly opposed all our propositions for peace and amity? Does he still live—and what is his condition?" "I, myself, am the man," replied Red Jacket, "the decided enemy of the Americans, as long as the hope of opposing them with success remained, but now their true and faithful ally until death."

La Fayette and an old Soldier at Montgomery. [illegible]

A Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, after stating that the appropriations made by Congress at the late session amount to twenty-two millions of dollars, and consequently exceed the Treasury estimates by three millions and a half, makes the annexed statement of the condition of the Treasury at the end of the year:

The charge upon the Treasury for the present year, will be as follows; viz:

Appropriation at last session,	$22,000,000
Public Debt, principal,	4,760,082
Interest on	283,000
Former Appropriations unsatisfied at the close of last year,	5,964,571
	$32,[illegible],653
From the last item deduct as an ascertained excess of appropriations,	774,383
	31,135,270

The Receipts of the Treasury for the year 1834, may be stated as follows; viz:

Estimated receipts from all sources,	$18,500,000
Probable Excess of Receipts over Estimates.	1,500,000
Estimated balance of available funds in the Treasury, on the 1st January, 1834,	7,983,790
Total,	$27,983,790
Deficiency on the 1st of Jan. 1835,	$1,301,160

He adds:—

It is true that a portion of the appropriations may always be expected to remain unexpended at the end of the year, and that the average of such unexpended balances, for the last four years, has been about five millions.

A Dangerous Situation.—When passing near the Riet river-gate, and while our oxen were grazing, Van Wyk, the colonist, related to us the following interesting circumstance. "It is now," he said, "more than two years since in the very place where we stand, I ventured to take one of the most daring shots that ever was hazarded. My wife was sitting within the house near the door, the children were playing about her, and I was without near the house, busied in doing something to a wagon, when suddenly, though it was mid-day, an enormous lion appeared, came up and laid himself quietly down in the shade, upon the very threshold of the door. My wife, either frozen with fear, or aware of the danger attending any attempt to fly, remained motionless in her place, while the children took refuge in her lap. The cry they uttered attracted my attention, and I hastened towards the door; but my astonishment may be well conceived, when I found the entrance to it barred in such a way. Although the animal [illegible]

A Ruse de Guerre. [illegible]

Rural Economist.

MANGEL WURTZEL FOR CATTLE. [illegible]

The Caterpillar.—[illegible]

Preservation of Flowers.—[illegible]

Vegetable Silk.—[illegible]

Apoplexy in Ducks. [illegible]

Yellow Colour of Animals and Plants. [illegible]

MARSHALL'S Concentrated Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla,

FOR THE CURE OF

Obstinate Eruptions of the Skin,	Scaly Eruptions,
Pimples or Pustules on the Face,	Pains in the Bones,
Biles which arise from an impure habit of body,	Rheumatism, Tetter,
	Scrofula or King's Evil,
	White Swellings,
	Syphilitic Symptoms,

And all disorders arising from an impure state of the blood, produced either by a long residence in a hot and unhealthy climate, the injudicious use of mercury, &c.

THIS very convenient and active Syrup, is with confidence offered to the Medical Faculty, and to the public, as possessing, in an eminent degree, all the virtues of Sarsaparilla, being prepared by a new and improved process, which extracts all the active matter of the root. It will be found much superior in efficacy to the Syrups, Compound Fluid Extracts, and other preparations of Sarsaparilla, all of which being prepared by the formulas of the London and Dublin Colleges, are necessarily weak and inert, the virtue of the Sarsaparilla being injured and destroyed by long and continued boiling.—See Bache and Wood's new Dispensatory.

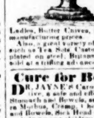
To the good quality of the root, and the peculiar method of preparation, is to be attributed the success that has uniformly attended the exhibition of this medicine, and those who have heretofore been disappointed in the use of Sarsaparilla, will find the Concentrated Syrup not only an effectual remedy for the complaints above mentioned, but singularly efficacious in Inflammatory Rheumatism, Ulcers of the Throat and Legs, Eruptions on Children, Erysipelas, Piles, Diseases of the Liver, Scorbutic complaints, &c., and at the same time the safest medicine that can be resorted to, giving strength and increase of health to the whole system.

In consequence of the superiority of Marshall's Concentrated Syrup, prepared by the new process, over all other preparations of Sarsaparilla, and the great demand for it, attempts have been made by persons ignorant of the process to imitate it, and to impose their weak and inert Syrups on the public as the same article. In order to prevent this imposition, the public will observe, that hereafter each bottle of the genuine article will have the written signature of the proprietor affixed to it. Prepared only at

MARSHALL'S Drug and Chemical Store,

No. 312 Market street, next door to the Western Bank, Philadelphia, and sold by most of the Druggists in the United States. june 7—3m

New and Fashionable JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.

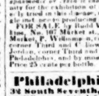


THE subscriber having added to his former stock, a variety of new and fashionable goods in his line, respectfully invites his friends and the public to call before purchasing elsewhere.—Rich Coral Necklaces, gold, do. various patterns, Ear rings, Breast pins and Finger rings, in great variety. A very handsome assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's gold and silver L'Epine, Patent Lever, and plain Watches, Mantel Time Pieces, Musical Boxes, Silver Spoons, Plated and Britania Ware, &c. &c.

E. P. LESCURE,
No. 76 North Second street, above Arch, opposite the Philadelphia Hotel.

N. B.—Bead bags of various colours and patterns. Clocks and Watches carefully repaired, and warranted. may 17—6m

Removal—R. & W. Wilson,



INFORM their customers and the public, that they have removed their Store from the Northwest corner of Fifth and Cherry st. (where they still continue to manufacture every thing in their line [illegible]

Cure for Bowel Complaints. [illegible]

Philadelphia Eye Infirmary. [illegible]

Haddonfield Boarding School FOR BOYS. [illegible]

Bowell Complaint and Cholera Morbus, cured by Dr. Henry's Compound. [illegible]

Thomsonian Infirmary [illegible]

To the Public. [illegible]

Dr. A. Shelly. [illegible]

Look at This. [illegible]

John B. Howell's [illegible]

CARPENTER'S COMPOUND CERATE OF COPAIVA. [illegible]

For Sale. [illegible]

Haddonfield Stage. [illegible]

Cheap Books and Stationery. [illegible]

School Wanted. [illegible]

$35 Reward. [illegible]

Visiting Cards. [illegible]

Cancer and Scrofula. [illegible]

MOUNT HOLLY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. [illegible]

East Bradford Boarding School, FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS. [illegible]

SECOND STREET HOUSE, BY GEORGE VOGEL, No. 39 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

Caution.

THE undersigned deems it his duty to inform the public, that he holds Letters Patent from the United States for the following among other improvements:

For Cloth Hose or Pipes, saturated and cemented with Gum Elastic, for the conveyance of water and other fluids.

For Gum Elastic Cloth, intended as a substitute for leather, for the formation of machine and other cards.

For cementing leather and other Soles on Boots and Shoes of every description with Gum Elastic, including Woollen and other Socks, &c.

Now this is to give notice, that prosecutions will be immediately commenced against all persons vending or using any of the above improvements without my consent.

SAML. D. BREED, Patentee,
No. 13 North Seventh street.
april 5—tf

Pugh Madeira,

117 North Third street, is prepared to manufacture to order, all kinds of Surgical Instruments, which will bear comparison in point of material and workmanship, with any made in this country or imported. Also, Elastic Trusses, of a new and improved pattern.

All orders promptly attended to. aug 17—tf

Druggists' Ware and Vials.

A FULL assortment of Druggists' Ware and Vials, kept constantly on hand and for sale by

HARLAN & SIDDALL,
Corner of 5th and Minor streets.
sep 7—tf

Fire Proof Doors.

FOR sale, a pair of strong fire proof doors, in good condition. Will be sold low. Apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 36 Carter's Alley. sep14—

African Cayenne.

A SMALL invoice of African Cayenne, just received and for sale by HARLAN & SIDDALL,
sep 7—tf Chemists and wholesale druggists, 16 S. 5th s

A Ramage Printing Press.

FOR sale, a good Ramage Printing Press, with iron Bed. Apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 36 Carter's Alley. nov 9—tf

Castor Oil

OF a superior quality, put up in quart, pint and half pint bottles, for family use. For sale by

HARLAN & SIDDALL,
Corner of 5th and Minor streets.
sep 7—tf

R. S. Gilbert,

ENGRAVER ON WOOD
feb 9—tf No. 32 North Street, below Sixth

Exchange Office.

JAMES MUSGRAVE, *Stock and Exchange Broker*, S. E. corner of Third and Chesnut streets.

BANK NOTES of all the States in the Union purchased on moderate terms, viz:

Maine,	New York,	District of Columbia.
New Hampshire,	New Jersey,	North Carolina
Vermont,	Pennsylvania,	South Carolina.
Massachusetts,	Delaware,	Georgia.
Rhode Island,	Maryland,	Ohio
Connecticut,	Virginia,	Tennessee, &c. &c.

Bank, Insurance, Turnpike, Canal, Rail Roads, and all other Stocks, bought and sold on commission.

Drafts collected on the most reasonable terms. mar 15 '34—1y

Patent Lamps.

JACOB KEIM invites the attention of the public to his newly invented hanging lamps, for which he has received a patent, on account of its superior advantages over all other lamps, for economy and brilliancy, and being so constructed as to burn as long as the least quantity of oil or wick remains. These lamps (much approved) may be obtained at John [illegible]

Improved Compound Chlorine TOOTH-WASH. [illegible]

To the Afflicted. [illegible]

MALIGNANT CHOLERA, Cholera Morbus, and Diarrhoea, or Summer Complaint Cured. [illegible]

Dr. Mead's Anti-Dyspeptic or Bilious Pills. [illegible]

Yellow Springs Hotel, And Boarding House. [illegible]

Rattinets. [illegible]

Dr. Thayer's Improved Vegetable Family Pills. [illegible]

Notice. [illegible]

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS. [illegible]

Notice. [illegible]

Wholesale and Retail Bedding WARE-HOUSE, corner of 4th and Vine S

THE Subscriber offers for sale the largest and best assortment in Philadelphia—such as ready made beds, bolsters and pillows, curled hair mattrasses, moss do. cotton do. wool do. cattail do. straw do. high-post bedsteads, Field post do. French do. pew and settee cushions, the best baked goose feathers, by the sack or single pound; western feathers; bed ticking by the piece or single yard; curled hair, moss and cattail by the pound.

N. B. Old hair mattrasses repaired. (*All goods bought at this store will be warranted.*) E. CLARK.
feb 15—1y

Wetherill & Brothers,

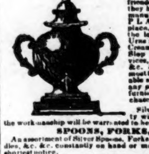
NO. 65 North Front street, Druggists, Chemists and Colour Merchants, manufacturers of

White Lead,	Calomel,
Red Lead,	Aqua Fortis,
Litharge,	Muriatic Acid,
Orange Mineral,	Æther,
Chrome Yellow,	Spts. Nitre, dulcis,
Rochelle Salt,	Water of Ammonia,
Blue Vitriol,	Carbonate of Soda,
White Vitriol,	Sulph. Quinine,
Sugar Lead,	Corros. Sublimate,
Alcohol,	Copperas,
Red Precipitate,	Sal. Epsom,
White Precipitate,	Sal. Glauber.

Dealers in Dye Woods and Window Glass. Refiners of Camphor, Borax, Saltpetre, &c. aug 17—tf

Silver Ware Manufactory,

No. 90 North 5th Street, 4th door above Cherry.



THE undersigned respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced the manufacture of SILVER PLATE at the above place, and offer for sale at the lowest prices, Coffee Urns; Coffee, Tea and Cream Pots, Sugar Dishes, Slop Bowls, Church Services, Tankards, Cups, &c. &c. formed in the most tasteful and fashionable style, or according to any pattern that may be furnished, either plain or chased.

Silver of the finest quality will only be used, and the workmanship will be warranted to be unexceptionable.

SPOONS, FORKS, &c.

An assortment of Silver Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, Ladles, &c. &c. constantly on hand or made to order, at the shortest notice.

Believing that the quality and prices of their ware will be approved, they confidently solicit the patronage of the public.

nov 16—1y THOMSON & EVANS.

GIDEON COX,

Has just received from the Shaker Settlement, and has for sale at his Wooden-ware, Hardware, Tin-ware, and Variety Store, No. 335 Market street below Ninth,

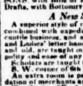
Rose water, peach water, cider and currant wine, syrup of Liverwort, maple sugar, diaper and table linen, a superior article, thread spools and silk winders, carpet hammers, brooms, whisks, rugs & cushions, drab cloth, red flannel, woollen stockings, herbs and garden seeds. He has also a large [illegible]

Book-Keeping. [illegible]

James S. Hansell—Turner. [illegible]

Removal. [illegible]

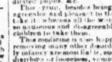
TO THE LADIES. [illegible]



Marshall's Worm Syrup, AND INFANT PRESERVATIVE. [illegible]

Patent Fly Net. [illegible]

Sea Bathing. [illegible]



Patent Straw Cutters. [illegible]